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186 668 The Russian occupation receives no popular support from the masses. Of racial Lithuanians, only a few hardened communists and several thousand released criminals turned collaborators.

There is a definite trend to exclude even Lithuanian communists. In all of the periodic purges, it is the Lithuanian communists who suffer disgrace, expulsion and exile, while Russian embezzlers retain their posts. An "Anti-Cominform" morale is pronounced among the Lithuanian members of the LKP/b. Party and non-Party Lithuanians are still found in the less important "high offices." However, not a single Lithuanian holds an administrative post in any office connected with the military effort. This trend is pronounced even in the distribution of "ministerial" titles.

655 All communications—railroads, waterways, ports, post offices, telegraph, radio, telephone, aviation and highways—are under a centralized "All-Union" control: there are no "ministries" for any communications. A few Lithuanians are still encountered among the MVD railroad guard personnel but their number constantly dwindles.

486 Travel inside Lithuania to a distance of 200 km. is not obstructed, with the exception of the "prohibited zones" along the Polish frontier and the seacoast, where special permits from the MVD are required. Otherwise, traveling permits are issued by employing offices. Of course, every traveler must submit to numerous checkings of the papers by armed patrols.

There is no frontier with East Prussia and Latvia, and the same general travel rules apply to journeys to Latvia and East Prussia. Nevertheless, it is deemed safer to procure a *"komandirovka"* (dispatch orders) even if the destination be less than 200 km.—a "detour" to Siberia must never be overlooked. The Latvian frontier is crossed mostly for black marketing. It is possible to go to Byelorussia and into the interior of Russia with a permit issued by a local MVD or Executive Committee. *"Komandirovka"* is required for travel by air.

[191] Transportation tickets, birth, death and other records are printed in Russian and "local" languages. Nevertheless, it is not a rare phenomenon to hear in response to an inquiry in Lithuanian: *"Neponimayu etovo sobachevo yazika"* (I do not understand this canine language).

Mobilization and Demobilization

727 Of the so-called "Lithuanian Units," only one survives—the 16th Infantry Division stationed in Vilnius. The enlisted and non-commissioned officers personnel is roughly 80% Lithuanian, but the officer cadres are predominantly Russian on all levels. Orders are given in Russian. Colonel Motieka is the Divisional Commander, and political "General" Macijauskas is Deputy Commanding Officer. All other mobilized Lithuanians are dispersed throughout Russian units.

● 701 During the war, men of the classes of (birth) 1895 through 1926 were drafted. After the cessation of hostilities in Germany, a few men were demobilized, others were assigned to various Labor Battalions and moved to Russia. Those serving in MVD units were retained in the service. Men born prior to 1923 were demobilized from strictly military units of the Soviet Army.

701 Mobilization generally failed during the period of hostilities. The majority of men managed to secure themselves in the "armored institutions" exempt from draft, others went into hiding, and a small number reported for duty. Many men in hiding were killed or wounded and exiled during the *"oblavas"* (manhunts and searches).

702 After the war, classes of 1926-1928 were called up for training. Presently, men born in 1929-1931 are in training. The basic training takes place in Lithuania and East Prussia. The trainees wear their own clothing and provide their own food: each week they are drilled 4 days and then are told to proceed home and bring back food supplies for a week. When training is completed, men are dispatched to Russian bases, some are assigned to the 16th Infantry Division stationed in the homeland.

702 874 There is no officers school for Lithuania specifically. However, in all university and college level schools military training is obligatory for men and women throughout the years of schooling, 4-5 hours weekly. Reserve commissions in respective specialties are given upon graduation—Junior Lieutenantcy to Captaincy, depending on the degree of success in passing the examinations of the Military Chair ("Cathedral"). General Karvelis, a former artillery officer of the Lithuanian Army, heads the military "chair" in the University of Vilnius, assisted by Colonel Purelia. General Vincas Vitkauskas, former commander-in-chief of the Lithuanian Army, heads the military chair in the University of Kaunas. Lectures are given in Russian and Lithuanian, depending on the lecturer's ability to speak Lithuanian and the composition of his class. The lecturing personnel is one-half Russian. Orders are given in Russian.

[872] In secondary schools, military training is likewise compulsory for both boys and girls, beginning with the basic first grade.

War Preparations

712 Klaipeda (Memel) is converted into a major submarine and naval base.

723 During the first half of 1948, regular Soviet Army forces (exclusive of the Navy and MVD-MGB units) stationed in Lithuania numbered about 80,000 men of infantry, artillery, aviation, armored and tank units. The artillery is concentrated along the seacoast.

Airfields are continually expanded to accommodate transport craft but the number of planes shifts—the planes refuel and take off. Nevertheless, some "destroyers" (fighter planes), light bombers, reconnaissance and training planes are permanently stationed. Radar installments are in evidence, but do not seem to be alerted. Three "rocket artillery" airfields were constructed at Lisbergylas-Linksmakalnis in Kaunas, at Vilnius, and in Mazeikiai county in the northwest. Little is known regarding the closely guarded secret weapons of "Toxin Fog" and "Thermite Artillery." Aviation training schools are in operation at Vilnius and Kaunas, but no Lithuanian students are admitted there.

According to Russian officers, Estonia and Karelia form "Zone A of the Strategic Area of the Northern Front," while Latvia, Lithuania and East Prussia form "Zone B, an auxiliary strategic and supply area for the operational area of Poland."

[Lithuanian Constitution as of April 7, 1948]

642 Art. 14. The Lithuanian SSR consists of the districts of Alitus, Anikshchyai, Birzhai, Varena, Vilkaviskis, Vilnyus, Zarasai, Ionishkis, Kaishyadoris, Kaunas, Kedainyai, Kelmena, Klaipeda, Krotinga, Kupishkis, Kurzhenai, Lazdiyai, Mazheikyai, Mariyampole, Pagegyai, Panevezhis, Pasvalis, Plunge, Pronai, Radvilishkis, Raseinyai, Rokishkis, Taurage, Telshai, Trakai, Ukmerge, Utyana, Shakyai, Shvenchonis, Shilute, Shyaulyai, Yurbarkas; and of the cities of Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda, Shyaulyai and Panevezhis which do not form part of districts.

Art. 15. The Lithuanian SSR reserves the right freely to secede from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Art. 16. The territory of the Lithuanian SSR may not be altered without its consent.

601 Art. 16a. The Lithuanian SSR has its own Republican military formations.

602 Art. 16b. The Lithuanian SSR has the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them.

Art. 17. The laws of the USSR are binding within the territory of the Lithuanian SSR.

603 Art. 18. Every citizen of the Lithuanian SSR is a citizen of the USSR. Citizens of all other Union Republics enjoy on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR equal rights with citizens of the Lithuanian SSR.

Art. 19. The jurisdiction of the Lithuanian SSR, as represented by its higher organs of state power and organs of state administration, embraces:

a) Adoption of the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR and control over its observance;

b) Establishment of the administrative-territorial divisions of the Lithuanian SSR and of the boundaries of districts and volosts;

c) Legislation of the Lithuanian SSR;

d) Maintenance of public order and safeguarding the rights of citizens;

e) Approval of the national-economic plan of the Lithuanian SSR;

f) Approval of the state budget of the Lithuanian SSR and of the report on its fulfilment;

g) Determination of state and local taxes, imposts and non-tax revenues in conformity with the laws of the USSR, as well as direction of the fulfilment of local budgets;

h) Direction of insurance and savings;

i) Administration of the banks, industrial, agricultural and trading enterprises and organizations subordinate to the Republic, as well as direction of local industry;

j) Control and superintendence of the condition and administration of enterprises subordinate to the Union;

k) Establishment of the procedure governing the use of land, mineral wealth, forests and waters;

l) Direction of dwelling-houses and the municipal economy, dwelling house construction and the modernization of cities and other inhabited places;

m) Road Building; direction of local transport and communications;